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C O F C
S P E

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re:

U.S. Patent No. 5,883,964

Date of Patent: March 16, 1999

Name: Interactive Telephone System for
Optimizing Service Economy

Inventor: James Harry Alleman

Assignee: Cygnus Telecommunications
Technology, LLC

Certificate
JUN 30 2005
of Correction

REQUEST FOR SECOND CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. 1.323, the patentee requests correction of applicant's mistake in using the terms "DID telephone number" and "complete the call." In the specification at column 6, lines 10 to 23, applicant mistakenly suggests that the caller dials a DID telephone number, the central office will "complete the call" and pass four or five digits to a database for comparison to assigned DID telephone numbers and enable a look up of the call-back number. The mistakes are that the call is "complete" and that the DID number is four or five digits, not ten.

It is clear from column 8, lines 1 to 13, that the dialing of the DID telephone number is not a completed call: "By not going off-hook, the terminating central office for LEC 15 will not return answer supervision to the originating end of the circuit." Claim 1 recites that the system receives "an incoming direct inward dial telephone number as part

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of an incoming call attempt from the subscriber" (column 10, lines 16-19). Clearly, there is no completed call.

Claim 1 also states that there is "a preassigned direct inward dial telephone number associated with a subscriber" (column 10, lines 10-11). "Telephone number" is used in its ordinary meaning of a ten digit number having an area code, an exchange prefix, and a personal identification number for the subscriber. It is not just a four digit number, even though one need only process the last four identifiers to know which subscriber is calling, since the database of subscribers is not large enough to require more numbers to be analyzed. In patent prosecution, only the last three digits (here '964) must be analyzed to distinguish it from all other patent numbers being considered. The DID number, like all telephone numbers, has ten digits, even though the subscriber can be identified from just the last four or five digits.

The specification and claims as a whole are clear, but the passages at column 6 are unclear. The patentee seeks to clarify these passages to avoid any confusion.

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THE CERTIFICATE REQUESTED

In the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments, please clarify the specification in the following respects:

1. Column 5, line 64, after the word "numbers" insert: --, which are ten digit numbers having a three digit NPA (numbering plan area), a three digit NXX (exchange prefix) and a four digit PIN (personal identification number).--
2. Column 6, lines 12-13, delete the words "complete the call" and substitute therefor --transmit the dialed number--.
3. Column 6, line 15, before the word "called" insert --part of what are--.
4. Column 6, line 21, before the word "number," insert --ten digit DID--.

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REMARKS

The first proposed change is to define "DID telephone number" according to its ordinary meaning in the telephone industry. It is a telephone number that rings directly to a phone on a PBX network without going through a console operator or other intermediary (See attached definition from McGraw-Hill Illustrated Telecom Dictionary, page 126, attached). NPA, NXX and PIN digits are so well known that citation is unnecessary.

The second change is to make it clear that the call attempt is not a completed call because there is no answer supervision. Instead, the LEC transmits the DID number to the service provider.

The third change is to make it clear that what must be analyzed are just the last digits, not all ten of the digits in a DID telephone number.

The last change is to make it clear that a DID telephone number is ten digits in length. If the subscriber dialed only four digits, without an NPA and an NXX, the service provider would not receive the signal and would not be able to call the subscriber back.

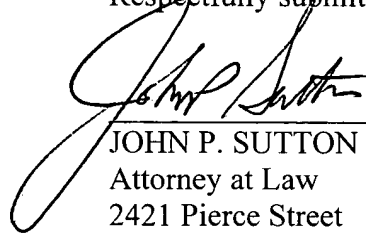
The changes are minor and not controversial in the language of the telecommunications industry. The claims make it clear that there is no completed call and that the DID number is a ten digit telephone number with area code, exchange prefix and PIN necessary to identify the subscriber and to look up the call-back number. If the stored "preassigned direct inward dial telephone number," and the received "incoming direct inward dial telephone number" in claim 6 were only four or five digits, without any area code or exchange prefix, then the number could not be received by the system. To reach the system, the dialed number must have an area code and an exchange prefix.

The assignee of the patent has sought to enforce the patent against infringers who have alleged that they do not infringe because they do not have a completed call to the service provider in the initial trigger call, and because they use ten digit telephone numbers, not four or five digit DID numbers. Clarification of applicant's minor mistakes is in order.

Enclosed is check number 1562 for \$100 under 37 C.F.R. 1.20(a).

Dated: June 23, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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Certificate of Mailing [37 CFR §1.8(a)(1)(i)(A)]

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Dated: June 23, 2005 JOHN P. SUTTON
Attorney at Law

By


Kurt Lipschutz

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ILLUSTRATED TELECOM DICTIONARY

Jade Clayton

EXHIBIT 67

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Dedication

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Blackburn and
lost someone to*

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Dial-Tone Delay The time from when you go off-hook and when you receive a dial tone from the host switch.

Dial-Up Line A line that can be dialed into. Some dial-up lines include the *POTS* (*Plain-Old Telephone Service*) to your house, ISDN, and switched 56 data circuits.

Dial-Up Modem A modem that is intended to be used on the public-switched telephone network. It is connected to a phone line and that phone line has a phone number that people can dial with their modems. These modems are the most common in personal computers. The other type of modem is a short-haul modem, which doesn't dial numbers—it just extends a digital signal (e.g., to the other side of a building for a printer).

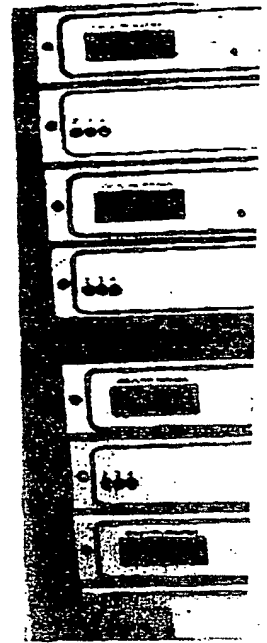
DID (Direct Inward Dial) A phone line that comes from the local phone company and connects to your PBX switch. A DID line has a phone number (and DNIS or virtual directory number attached to it) that is targeted to ring directly to a phone on the PBX network without going to a console operator, or anywhere else first. The PBX system usually needs specific DID trunk (incoming line) hardware to make DID lines work.

Dielectric A material that does not conduct electricity. Dielectric materials are used as insulating materials, such as the vinyl coating on copper wires. Good dielectric materials (more frequently called *insulators*) are, glass, ceramic, rubber, and plastic.

Digital A signal that has only two possible levels per cycle, in contrast to analog, which can have an infinite number of possible levels per cycle. The great thing about a digital signal is that it can be regenerated easily. Even though it might pick up noise and RFI as it is transmitted along a wire, when it is regenerated, all the noise is cut out because the regenerating device looks for only two levels of signal to reproduce, 1 and 0. Therefore, all the other stuff, such as white noise and maybe even an unwanted radio station, are not regenerated.



Digital Announcer A device that stores RANs (Recorded Announcements), and plays them to a specific line/trunk when instructed to do so by an ACD system.



Digital Audio Digital code. It is good when the signal is free of noise and interference, but is subject to unwelcome errors when stored on storage media in digital technologies, the audio cassette tape. The other materials are resistant against a playback signal which requires means of storage. *Audio Tape (I)* by the electronic because they are popping sound ones and zeros.

Digital Compre
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